

INSISTS ON RIGHT OF HALTING SHIPS TO INSPECT CARGO

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice Explains Great Britain's Attitude.

TO STOP SHIPMENTS OF WAR CONTRABAND

Oil Being Sent to Neutral Ports and From Them on to Belligerents.

IN GREAT DEMAND BY ENEMIES

Emphasizes Ruling That Cotton Is on Free List and Will Remain There.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, October 26.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador, in a formal letter to Acting Secretary of State Lansing to-night, asserts the intent of Great Britain to keep on holding up American shipping vessels at will, to determine if they are carrying contraband of war to the enemy.

At the same time, in another communication, the ambassador emphasizes the ruling of Great Britain that cotton is not contraband of war, and that any such shipment will be allowed to pass. Sir Cecil discusses the hold-up of the Standard Oil tank ship Rockefeller as an excuse for explaining Great Britain's attitude. He makes a strong point of the shipment of oil by American ships, saying that large quantities of it are in demand by nations at war with Great Britain for airplanes and submarines. He emphasizes that much of this oil is being shipped to neutral ports, and from there sent on to a belligerent. This, Sir Cecil says, is a violation of the law of nations, and he insists that his country will insist in each instance on finding out if the oil or other contraband is actually in fact intended for the neutral port to which it is consigned.

GENERAL ATTITUDE OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT

The ambassador says, "With reference to the case of the Rockefeller, I think it would be opportune to make some remarks on the general question of contraband, and the attitude of the British government."

"We are doubtless aware that in the last few weeks there has been a marked increase of the export of certain articles, as compared with previous years, to those neutral countries which are in communication with the belligerent nations. I will choose among many, the single instance of mineral oils, and the returns for the month of September. Whereas the value of these exports was \$1,000,000 in September, 1913, it has increased to \$1,700,000 in September, 1914, or 70 per cent. The export of gasoline, naphtha, etc., has increased from 26,000,000 to 23,000,000, or 15 per cent, and of fuel oil from 36,000,000 to 53,000,000 gallons, or 61 per cent."

"Many invitations to spend a few days at different points in the South after the war have been accepted, but so far none has been accepted by the President."

WIRELESS STATION REOPENS

Navy Department Will Continue Strict Censorship at Tuckerton.

NEW YORK, October 26.—It was announced to-night that the Tuckerton, N. J. wireless station, burned out several weeks ago, has been repaired. The Navy Department will continue strict censorship over messages handled.

REFERS TO DECISION OF U. S. SUPREME COURT

"As you are aware, the Supreme Court of the United States in 1862 condemned vessels as carrying contraband, although sailing from one neutral port to another, if the goods concerned were destined to be transported by land or sea from the neutral port of origin into enemy territory. When the court decided that the character of the goods is determined by their ultimate, and not their immediate, destination, and that the doctrine was at the time acquiesced in by Great Britain, she has her own trade was the chief sufferer."

"On the other hand, the neutral countries concerned were anxious to avoid being used as bases for either belligerents, and are now making arrangements that will guarantee that such goods shall not be reshipped. In other words, they are anxious to prevent their ports being the back-ports of either belligerent. When these arrangements are complete it is to be confidently hoped that trade between neutrals will be subject to little or no hindrance."

"But it is, of course, essential in the interests of free and undisturbed trade between neutrals that every security possible should be provided in order to enable belligerents to form a speedy and sure judgment as to the neutral destination of goods which may be used for peaceful or warlike purposes."

PROOF AFFORDED FOR NEUTRAL DESTINATION

"In the case of the Rockefeller, which was bound for a port in the neighborhood of the chief naval port of a belligerent, the oil she carried was consigned to order, and there was, therefore, no guarantee that it would not be forwarded to the enemy. It was accordingly detained until proof was afforded of the neutral destination of her cargo, and the intention of the neutral government to prevent re-export."

"It is to be hoped that for the future adequate precautions will be taken in order to show the real destination of goods consigned to neutrals, which, if transhipped to a belligerent, might be used for belligerent purposes."

"I may observe in conclusion that, although the British government have detained cargoes of contraband in order to make sure that they are really intended for neutral countries, and have retained some cargoes, such as copper, destined for Krupp's ammunition works, they have not yet taken a single cargo without paying for it, and have allowed every cargo, really destined for neutral countries, to proceed to its destination."

"In dwelling upon cotton in his other letter, the ambassador says, 'I have telegraphed on the 23d instant to my government to inquire what was their view with regard to cotton and whether or not they considered it to be contraband. You addressed this ques-

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

(Continued on Second Page.)

ARGUMENT IN FRANK CASE

Motion to Set Aside Verdict Before State Supreme Court.

ATLANTA, October 26.—Argument on a motion to set aside the verdict by which Leo M. Frank was found guilty of the murder of Mary Phagan on April 26, 1913, was made before the State Supreme Court here to-day. The motion is based on the ground that the defendant was not present in court when the verdict was read.

This is the only Frank proceeding now pending in the courts, all other pleas in his behalf having been lost on appeal.

Frank was convicted here of the murder on August 25, 1913. In their arguments, Frank's counsel allege that, while the jury was deliberating, the defendant's life was in danger; that the "air" about the court was charged with mob violence; and that the trial judge had suggested that Frank be absent when the verdict was returned.

Solicitor-General Hugh M. Dorsey, for the State, contended that the waiver of Frank's counsel, in which the solicitor-general held Frank acquitted, of the defendant's right to be in court when the verdict was returned, was legal and binding, and barred the setting aside of the verdict on the grounds stated in the motion. The Supreme Court is not expected to announce a decision for several months.

DR. FLOWER PLEADS GUILTY

Broken in Health and Penniless, Decides to Fight No Longer.

NEW YORK, October 26.—Dr. Richard D. Flower, promoter of mining enterprises, who, after being indicted here on a charge growing out of his transactions, evaded arrest from 1902 until caught in Toronto Wednesday, pleaded guilty in the Supreme Court to-day. He was remanded until October 29 for sentence.

Broken in health, old and penniless, the man who is said to have made millions through mining swindles, declared he did not care to fight conviction longer. Justice Davis, while accepting the plea of guilty, appointed counsel for the aged man, and advised him to consult with the lawyer before being arraigned for sentence.

Dr. Flower was indicted by a New York grand jury in 1903. He forfeited his bail, as he had done twice before, when arrested in Terre Haute and Galveston, and as he did again in Philadelphia, when arrested in 1907. After that he is said to have wandered about North and South America until arrested in Toronto by a New York detective.

WILSON AT WORK ON PROGRAM

Will Confer With Leaders of Senate as Soon as Possible.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—President Wilson will discuss the legislative program for the next session of Congress with the leaders of the Senate as soon as possible, it was shown today. To-day he estimated that the House would be busy with the regular appropriation bills until February 1, and that in the meantime, the Senate could be at work on the most important bills.

The President said the Alexander shipping bill would be taken up unless something of greater importance should arise. He mentioned the Philippine bill as a thing that should be taken up early in the regular session.

President Wilson expects to remain in Washington this week that he may shape his program and keep in touch with affairs in Europe and Mexico. He will go to Princeton on Tuesday week to vote.

Many invitations to spend a few days at different points in the South after the war have been accepted, but so far none has been accepted by the President.

REDOUBLES EFFORTS TO PROCURE FUNDS

WASHINGTON, October 26.—Reports to the Belgian government of conditions among inhabitants of the captured country have prompted the Belgian minister, Mr. Havenith, to redouble his efforts to procure funds for the relief of his destitute people.

ARMY OFFICERS AND MEN AMONG BELGIAN REFUGEES

LONDON, October 26 (10:50 P. M.).—Among the many thousands of Belgian refugees in England are large numbers of officers and men of the Belgian army. The Belgian legation has opened a bureau to facilitate their return to active service in the field. It also has established recruiting stations in London and Folkestone, where refugees suitable for military service will be enlisted.

It is announced that thirty men will be accepted, and retired military men up to forty-five years.

DELAY IN SHIPMENT OF FIRST CARGO

LONDON, October 26 (7:25 P. M.).—The American commission for the relief of war sufferers in Belgium cannot ship its first cargo of foodstuffs until Wednesday because of the Board of Trade's delay in granting a license to export food from England.

The commission must replace all food being procured for shipment to Belgium by an equal amount brought from some other country. The British government has declined to promise definite funds for the commission, beyond a lump contribution, the amount of which is not known.

The commission believes the greater amount of the supplies for Belgium must come from neutral countries.

WILSON INDORSES O'HARA

President Enters Fight Against Cannon's Election to House.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—President Wilson today entered the fight against Former Speaker Joseph G. Cannon's election to the House of Representatives. He wrote a letter indorsing Representative J. O'Hara, of Illinois, who defeated Mr. Cannon at the last election.

The President virtually finished his letter-writing campaign to-day, indorsing candidates in several States. Campaign managers have assured him the election will result in Democratic majorities in Senate and House, but he will continue to work as much as possible for certain candidates.

So many members of the Cabinet are out of the country that the regular Cabinet meeting to-morrow has been cancelled, and it is probable no meetings will be held until after the election. Secretary Garrison left to-day for a campaign trip through New Jersey, Massachusetts and New York, and Secretary Daniels left to speak in Missouri, Indiana and Michigan.

RECOVERY IS DOUBTFUL

Prince Oscar, Kaiser's Son, in Serious Condition.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

COPENHAGEN, October 26.—Medical authorities state the recovery of Prince Oscar, the Kaiser's son, is doubtful. He is suffering from partial paralysis of the vagus nerve, the most widely distributed nerve of the brain.

His condition is said to have been brought about by shock, Turcos having killed all the officers of his staff.

FOUR STEAMERS CAPTURED

Swedish Ships With Wood Cargoes for Great Britain Taken by Germans.

LONDON, October 26.—German warships yesterday stopped and captured four Swedish steamers in the Baltic trade, bound for British ports. The German naval commander stated that Germany considers that all wood cargoes bound for Great Britain are contraband.

A dispatch from Helsingborg, Sweden, announces that one Norwegian and six Swedish steamers have been seized and detained off Falsterbo, a small seaport of Sweden on the Baltic Sea.

FIERCE BATTLE FOR STRAITS OF DOVER CONTINUES WITHOUT DECISIVE RESULT

FAMINE MENACES NEARLY 7,000,000 PEOPLE IN BELGIUM

Inhabitants of Stricken Nation Must Receive Immediate Help From Outside.

LESS THAN TWO WEEKS' SUPPLY OF FOOD REMAINS

Conditions in Country Districts Even Worse Than in Cities.

REPORT OF BRAND WHITLOCK

Everybody Appears Disheartened by Great Privations Being Suffered.

BRUSSELS, October 26 (via London, 4:55 P. M.).—Famine menaces nearly 7,000,000 persons in Belgium unless they secure immediate help from the outside. Brand Whitlock, American minister, asserts that less than two weeks' food supply remains in cities, while conditions in country districts are worse. His reports from Namur, Louvain and Liege say affairs in these cities are worse than in Brussels.

Nearly half the people who have remained in Belgium are wandering helplessly from town to town, seeking shelter with friends and relatives. Malines, which formerly had 40,000 inhabitants, has but few undamaged houses standing. The same situation exists at Namur and Louvain.

Belgians of all classes appear disheartened. Old women and cripples may be seen sitting near their shattered homes in Malines nodding mutely at the cathedral with its shattered windows and tottering walls.

Similar conditions are found in small villages between Antwerp and Brussels. Few stores are open. Villages that stood near contested forts literally were razed; many inhabitants remain living in rudely-constructed sheds or tents. In Brussels, the streets are filled with German soldiers and marines. Details of the officers dash in all directions.

By an official order there have been posted throughout the country names of Belgians and Britishers sentenced to imprisonment for insults offered to German soldiers. Others are warned to obey military orders, and are advised that the Germans have no intention of conceding any land. The Germans pay for everything obtained in stores.

JURY GIVES HARRISON VERDICT FOR DAMAGES

He is Awarded \$2,500 in His \$10,000 Slander Suit Against Mrs. Clarissa Ramsay.

CARRANZA WILL RETIRE IF CONVENTION WISHES

Delegates at Aguascalientes May Reconsider Recent Refusal to Accept His Resignation.

FUNDS VOTED TO PUT ANNEXATION IN EFFECT

Finance Committee Provides Money for Fire, Police and School Extension.

SCHOOL FOR SOUTH RICHMOND

Resolution Directs Board to Prepare Plans for Modern Fireproof Building as Educational Centre on Southside to Cost \$100,000.

DEFERS ACTION ON

Police Board has recommended also the purchase of five automobiles runabouts to be used in patrolling the outlying districts. Several committee members doubted the practicability of purchasing motor cars across cornfields in automobiles, and the committee decided to withhold action for the present.

An appropriation of \$16,100 was recommended to take care of the increased public school expenses that annexation will involve. This amount, it is stated, will cover the raising of teachers' salaries to correspond with salaries paid teachers of the same grade by the city, and the expenses involved in raising the instruction in the annexed schools to Richmond standards.

The committee recommended an appropriation of \$3,394 for the Fire Department, and \$1,750 for the Police Department. The sum, it is stated, will make possible the employment of twelve or fifteen extra firemen, who will be needed to afford protection to the new territory. Two of these men will be assigned to the station at Ginter Park.

SOUTHSIDE SCHOOL TO COST \$100,000

The School Board was directed by the Finance Committee to secure plans for a new school building costing \$100,000, to be erected at Bainbridge Street and Cowardin Avenue, South Richmond, on the site recently purchased by the city. This building will contain twenty-four rooms, and will be of fireproof construction. It is the plan of the School Board to make the new Bainbridge School the centre of the Southside educational plant. It will be one of the several intermediate schools planned by the board, offering the first two years of high school work in addition to the regular grammar school courses.

Upon the completion of the new school, the present Bainbridge School will be torn down and the lot turned over to the city. The new school is expected to be ready for occupancy about October 1, 1915. It will contain a large auditorium—the first of its kind south of the river. Its erection and occupancy will materially reduce the present congestion on the Southside, and aid in the solution of the new school problem brought about by annexation.

NEW SCHOOL TO BE ERECTED IN EAST END

The committee recommended a transfer of \$2,340 from the bond issue proceeds to be used in erecting the new Oakwood School, at Thirty-fifth and N Streets, on a site acquired by the city about eighteen months ago.



Belgian Refugees Seek Safety Under Holland's Flag.

This photo was made at Putto (marked by Dutch flags at left), the Holland frontier town, and shows some of the 300,000 refugees who found safety in Holland, arriving on neutral soil. Note the Dutch soldiers at right.

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OPPOSING ARMIES SUFFER FEARFUL LOSSES OF LIFE

Countryside Fairly Reeking With Blood of Slain and Wounded.

NEITHER SIDE GAINS DECIDED ADVANTAGE

Most Desperate Fighting Results When Cavalry and Infantry Clash.

BRITISH FLEET WITHDRAWS

Expected to Render Untenable, However, Occupation of Coast Towns by Germans.

Efforts Centred on North Sea Coast

All efforts of the allied armies along the North Sea coast, which in that section included Belgium, are being waged incessantly for several days past. The latest official news from Paris report a violent bombardment of Neuport by German guns, but so far as the public knows, neither side has gained any definite success.

British officials declare the situation is satisfactory, and that, while the fighting is severe and continuous, the allies are gaining ground and many prisoners have been taken.

German general headquarters admit the positions by the allies between Neuport and Dixmude are being obstinately defended, but that in the exchange of heavy artillery fire between the British fleet and German guns, the latter have been hit. On Sunday the British, according to the German report, drew out far off shore.

The French steamer Admiral Ganteaume has been added to the list of vessels blown up by mines in the waters off the French and Belgian coast. More than a score of persons were drowned. The others being rescued by a cross-channel steamer.

The Russian official report describes a great battle in progress along the frontiers of Poland, extending from Rawa to the River Bzura, in which the Russians are declared to be winning victories. The same report says that the German army in the Austro-Hungarian Galicia is weakening.

The people of Belgium are in dire straits, many millions of them facing starvation. The American minister to Belgium says there is less than a two weeks' supply of food in the cities, while in the country the situation is worse. The American minister to Belgium says that London has been forced to delay until Wednesday its first shipment of food to Belgium, the British Board of Trade not having granted the necessary license in time.

THE BATTLE FOR THE STRAITS OF DOVER

LONDON, October 26 (10 P. M.).—The battle for the Straits of Dover, one of the most sanguinary of the war, is continuing with unabated fury, but without either side gaining decided advantage. The Germans who at terrible cost in life, last Saturday crossed the Yser Canal between Neuport and Dixmude, have not been able to make further progress, as the allies, according to a report from the German general headquarters issued this morning, are obstinately defending their positions.

It is the same farther south around Arras. The opposing armies are delivering fierce attacks, gaining or losing a few miles or less of ground with sacrifices in life that are appalling. The whole countryside is fairly reeking with the blood of thousands of killed and wounded.

In the towns and villages with which the country is dotted, and most of which have been laid in ruins by the artillery, the fighting has been occurring when the cavalry and infantry came into contact. Both sides speak of heavy losses they have imposed on their adversaries, but say nothing of their own dead or wounded, whose places are being filled with reinforcements.

WILL RENDER UNTEENABLE GERMAN OCCUPATION

The British fleet, which did such execution in bombarding the German flank, seems to have withdrawn yesterday afternoon. The Germans say this was because their artillery was being unable to reach the ships. The belief is expressed here, however, that the fleet will be able to render untenable German occupation of any part of the Belgian or French coast. The opinion also is expressed here that the operations of the allied vessels off the Belgian coast and in the vicinity of the Straits of Dover may cause the German fleet to come out and give battle.

In naval circles here it is considered that the German submarines, although they have proved deadly to ships steaming slowly, will not be so effective against ships steaming and maneuvering at high speed and in shallow water, as the British monitors and their auxiliaries have been going.

VESSELS MAY PREVENT PLACING OF GUNS

There is some talk of the Germans bringing their big 42-centimetre guns to the coast to use against the allied warships, but the British sailors are credited with saying that their vessels can prevent their guns being put in position.

They claim that even if they should